PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE—PROSCRIPTION

Last Monday, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, prosed in the Senate to dispense with so much the standing rules as require the election of ommittees by ballot, for the purpose of recommending the election of a list of committees that had been agreed upon in caucus. Unanimous consent being necessary, Mr. Hale remarked that he should like to hear, first, how these committees had been framed. Mr. Bright, in reply, made the following statement :

The political party having the majority in this body met and agreed upon a number of sentlemen who should constitute each commitall of their own political faith. After this was done, the list was handed to the honorable Senator from Maryland, [Mr. Pearce,] who, with the assistance of his political friends, has added the names of two Senators upon each committee upon which there are five, and one non those committees where there are three. his has been the usual practice, I believe, for the last three or four years. I believe the hon-orable Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale is not upon any one committee, for renson, I feel authorized to say upon the part of my political friends, that we considered him outside of any healthy political organization in this country." [Laughter.]

The Rules of the Senate require that the standing committees shall be by ballot. These rules are almost uniformly disregarded or suspended, for the accommodation of party interests. Mr. Bright's explanation shows how the thing is managed. A few managers of each of the old parties meet together, form the committees to suit their own notions, come into the Senate, obtain a suspension of the rules, and a ratification of their work by the members of their respective parties, who, whatever they may think of the character of the committees are afraid to express any dissent, lest it may disturb certain party arrangements. In this way, King Caucus lords it over the Senate, which professes to be the representative and safeguard of the sovereignty and rights of the

The double-headed Caucus in this case, acting under the joint influence of Slavery and Hunkerism, excluded from every committee. three Senators of acknowledged ability, and great capacity for the work of legislation-S-nators Hale, Sumner, and Chase. No other Senators were thus ostracised. Many Senators of inferior talents were placed on several committees. But these three men, distinguished for the purity of their private character, for the decorum of their conduct, for their attention to the business of the Senate, for their entire consistency, and their great ability, are singled out for proscription and insult. And why? Because they did not choose to swear the Baltimore platforms-to assume the voke of either of the "healthful political organations"-to bow the knee in reverence to the Slave Power-to support either of the pledged candidates of that exacting tyrant. For boldly expressing, and practically adhering to, certain sentiments respecting Slavery, cherished by four-fifths of the people of the free States. the Whig and Democratic Caucuses of the Senate have attempted to proscribe them, to fasten a brand upon them, to exclude them as far as they dared from all share in the business of legislation. We thank them for revealing, in all its loathsomeness, their inherent lation will contribute to open the eyes of libof making unrelenting war against Slayery and its loyal ally, Hunkerism. Mr. Bright having made his explanation

Mr. Hale said-

"I am exceedingly glad of the compliment, Mr. President. I am glad to be relieved from the labor, and I am proud of the reason-so that I am satisfied and gratified; and no on can say more than that. It was simply to elicit this fact that I inquired for this information. The honorable Senate at the last session, no doubt with a due appreciation of my qualifications and of my pursuits in life, placed me in the very responsible position of being a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims—entirely, sir, I suppose, because my local position and pursuits in life eminently qualified me to discharge the duties which, as a member of the Senate, I owed to the country upon that important committee; and I think a whom I served to bear me witness, that ac-cording to those abilities which I had, I did discharge the duties which I owed to the counry as far as lay in my power. Everything that I proposed by my inquiry, the honorable gen-tleman from Indiana, with his customary frankness, has disclosed to the country. There was one fact which I wished to call out; and that is, that the qualifications to place upon the committees of this body did not relate to, and were not looked at, with respect to any fitness thich the honorable gentleman might be suptaning to those committees, but had reference wholly to the fidelity with which they walked in the traces of certain political parties. Now, sir, the party with which I act is exceedingly mall—yes sir, exceedingly small; but it is not ic small after all as might at first be supposed. It ought to be considered that we have paid back to the Democratic party—I mean the Compromise party—we have paid back to them the whole of the borrowed capital which we took in 1818 a promise party—we have paid back to them the whole of the borrowed capital which we took in 1848—every particle of it; and what we have left now I think are clean and

Of the health with which their pulse beat sir, there may be some difference of opinion perhaps of the purposes which actuate them trad of the prospects that are before them perhaps, there may be a difference of opinion but of this fact I think there can be no doubt that so far as the divisions to which we look o attach any importance are concerned, it may be settled now that there are in this country but two parties—I have long been of that opinion—there are but two parties in this country. One of them is very large, sir, so large that I think honorable Senators will find before this session is over, or certainly before the next received. the next session is over, that they will want a They have annihilated the Whig party, so that there can be no adequate pressure from that source—no, sir, not in the least; and i this party to which the honorable Senator al ludes does not organize an opposition, they must fall to pieces of their own immense

Why, sir, the organ of this party, the other day, in speaking of it, spoke of it as already day, in speaking of it, spoke of it as already a "swollen" party—swollen was the word. Now, are whon health is spoken of, we all know the word "swollen" indicates an unhealthy enlargement—not a healthy, a rotund, a vigorous growth—sce homo! [Laughter.] Not that, sir, but an unhealthy, diseased, mal-organized enlargement, that requires depletion in some way or other to reduce it to healthy action. That is the way in which the "Union" newspaper, the organ of this great party, spoke of it; and, are no man feels disposed to call it great more than I do, because I look upon it from a different point of view from that from which my point of view from that from which my as by asking any further questions, nor by in-terposing any objection. The facts have al-ready been laid before the Senate and the country; and so far as I am concerned, the onate may have unanimous consent to go on their own way. I make no objection.

Mr. Bright then reported the Caucus Com-

was on several committees, of very little importance to his State, and he did not care to e any longer on them. He had not been placed on important committees. He did not | and to Northern toadies generally : choose to sit still any longer, and wished his name crased. Wisconsin did not hold the poition she was fairly entitled to.

His name was, at his own request, crased. Mr. Chase. In the formation of these com-

mittees, Mr. President, I take very little inter- strife. Here must needs come Cora Montgomest, except to discharge, so far as may be in my power, any duties which may be imposed upon me by the body of which I am a mem-Whether upon a committee or not upon committee, I shall endeavor always to disharge the duties which belong to me as a senator of the United States, representing in part the second State of the American Union to the best of the abilities with which God has endowed me. I think, sir, however, that is quite obvious, upon the reading of the list of gentlemen who are to compose the different committees, and from the statements which have fallen from the Senator from Wisconsin. that there is quite a number of Senators, both upon these committees and not upon these committees, who have not been at all consulted reference to their organization. If I understand the statement of the honorable Senator from Indiana with reference to the organization, it is this: That the party in this having the majority of Senators has met in caucus, and have selected for themselves a majority of members upon all, or nearly all, the committees. The list thus made out has been placed in the hands of another Senator associated in political action with the minority party, or rather one of the minority parties in this body; who, upon consultation with his po-litical friends, has completed these committees. Now, sir, the principle upon which, as the Senator from Indiana has stated, both these gentlemen, representing their political friends, have proceded, is to exclude those Senators who, according to their judgment, stand out-side of the healthy political organizations of the country.

Mr. President, my position is well known at least to the constituents whom I have the honor to represent. It is that of a Democrat, by the grace of God, free and independent-a Democrat holding in good fath, and with a fixed purpose to carry them into every practical application, all the principles of the Democratic faith, whether they respect the rights of persons, the rights of the States, or rights of nations. I repeat, sir, I am ready always, according to the measure of my abili ties, to give to these principles the fullest prac-tical application which our Constitution and principles of Government permit. Well, sir, if here is anything in this declaration-and I challenge anybody to point out any part of my whole political action which is in conflict with it—if there is anything in that which marks me out as outside of the healthy political organizations of this country, I must be content to scept whatever reproach belongs to my posi-I wish, however, Mr. President, the sense of the Senate upon this matter; and inasmuch as it is quite apparent that a numr of Senators have not been consulted at all and others have been consulted only partially and that there has been, to say the this appointment of committees great injustice done to some States, and particularly to some of the States of the West, and several of the States of this Union, I will move to postpone the further consideration of this reuntil to morrow, that the Senate and the country may see how these committees are comed; and upon that motion, Mr. President, I ask the yeas and nays.

The resignation of the Senator from Wisconson caused several new vacancies. It was proposed that the Chair should fill them, but Mr. Hale objected, and demanded that the rule be observed. The Senate then proceeded to bal-

view of the disclosure that had been made, he felt it due to the State he represented, and those who acted with him, not to vote at all upon the question. After some ineffectual attempts to elect, a quorum not voting, it was baseness and disregard of justice. The reve- agreed that the Chair should fill the vacancies And thus ended this disgraceful scene of ral-minded men of all parties to the necessity | mean proscription. If there be anything more utterly contemptible than the alliance of Slavery and Hunkerism, we have not yet found it

OHIO LAND REFORM RESOLUTIONS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Chase pre ented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of free grants to actual settlers.

Mr. President: The bill which has passed the House of Representatives, known as the Homestead Bill, is perhaps the nearest approximation to the wish of the Legislature of Ohio which is attainable during the present session. That bill has been reported from the Committee on Public Lands, and now lies on the table of the Senate.

I wish merely to say, upon presenting thes resolutions, that I have submitted none, during my service here, with more unfeigned pleasure fully accord with their whole doctrine, although I believe it is not contained in the platform of any national political organization, except that whose Convention met at Pittsburgh

The resolutions propose to arrest the disposition of the public lands by sale. They propose, also, what is of more importance at the present moment, the free grant of the public lands to actual settlers, in the several States where the lands lie. A more beneficent, a more wise, a more just measure, in my judgment, has never been commended to the con sideration of the American Congress. Upor all occasions I shall give it my hearty support and I rejoice that the Legisfature of my own great State has been the first to recommend it by a strong vote, to the National Legislature.

Mr. Walker. Wisconsin is ahead of you. Mr. Chase. My friend from Wisconsi aggests that Wisconsin is ahead of Ohio in this matter. I hope that Land Reform is not one of those doctrines which have been modified in that State, by the lapse of time and other influences, under which the Senator told us, awhile since, the condition of public sentiment in Wisconsin has been changed upon other questions. As the subject of these resolutions is already

before us, I move that they be laid on the table and printed for the use of the Senate.

THE LEMMON CASE

The Union has suddenly become dumb the Lemmon "outrage," so called-not a word about it for the last two weeks. It went off half-cocked, and missed its aim.

Opinions are divided in Virginia. In the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, able writers take opposite views of the decision of Judge Paine One of them, over the signature of State Rights argues that the law of New York does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

"The laws of Virginia allow any one to hold slaves in Virginia; but she could not allow any one to hold slaves in New York. If she could, a citizen of Virginia would possess a right in New York, which a citizen of New York would be deprived of by the laws of that State. I believe it is nowhere contended that a citizen can take the local law with him, but must be subject to the laws of the place in. I confess my inability to understand clear-ly who has a right to make citizens, if the States have not. It is submitted to by Congress, for every negro in Massachusetts is ju gina. This law of New York is the same in principle as the laws of the United States, which prevent the importation of slaves from Cuba or elsewhere. A slave taken a few miles—say from Cuba into Florida—is free the moment he touches the shore, because he is carried there unlawfully; ver property in him is acknowledged in both places."

The Daily Qrleanian of the 27th ult. pu lished at New Orleans, administers a sharp re-Present in the cancus. He found several gen- buke to the Slavery agitators. We comme emen who had been here but two sessions its words to the cotton merchants of New York,

ery, the wife of General Cazneau, of Texas, writing bas bleu nonsense from New York about that which she calls "this intensely vital Southern question." Let the good woman know that she is about as well instructed upon her side of the matter, as the Beecher woman would pretend to be on the other. Why, had the Lemmon case been brought before the Su-preme Court of Louisiana, the Supreme Court of Louisiana would have decided precisely as Judge Paine has—unless, indeed, it had been made known to them a fact in geography,

which is new to us, viz: that the only route from Virginia to New Orleans is via N. York. It is only when the slave escapes into a fre State, that the Constitution, and the laws under it, aid the master in his recovery. If the slave be voluntarily taken to a free country by the master, that slave becomes free; and, beir once free, but for a moment, our laws canno make him a slave again. We have decided this over and over. The case of Maria vs. Generis was the case where Generis had pur-chased a woman born a slave, but who had been allowed by her master to work in Indiana. Subsequently, he took her to Louisiana, sold her to Generis; she became dissatisfied with her condition, sued for her freedom, and obtained it. So in the case of Mary Louisa vs. Marot, where the plaintiff had been taken to France to wait upon a weak mistress. On her return here, she sued for her freedom, and ob-

True, our Legislature made an act to correct these decisions; but such an act is unconstitu-tional, and no honest judge, with a grain of regard for law, would dare say it was binding him. No complaint has come from the South, about the decision of Judge Paine; but it is the North and Mrs. Corn Montgomery Cazneau who tell us that somebody has knocked a chip off our hat, and that "our citizen right of inter-State transit" is in danger. madam, inform yourself upon the Lemmon case is a sad one, doubtless, for the owner, but she alone is interested. A little study of geography, and ten dollars to a law-

For the National Era ANNHARY

BY MISS ALICE CAREY

Winds, stirring through the pinetops high, Or hovering on the ocean's breast, Blow softly on the ways that lie Sloping and brightening toward the West

Blow softly, for my thoughts would sweep, Upon your still and beauteous waves, Back to the woodlands green and deep, Back to the firesides and the graves-

The firesides of the resiest glow. The graves wherein my kindred rest-Winds of the Northland, softly blow. And bear me to the lovely West

There linger sweetest voices yet, That ever soothed from grief its pain There glow the hills with suns long set, And there my heart grows young again

As the dead days, unswathed and white, In beauty from the dust arise, The days when distances of light Met the blue harder of the skies.

The hope which in the crimsoning boughs Shut up her wings dim years away, Sits with her wan and crownless brows Leaned on the sodded grave to-day.

For when the last sweet vision died She nursed for me, there fell a night Cloudy and black enough to hide Her smile's almost eternal light

When, whistling to the whining winds, The year went tracking through the snow My heart was comforted with friends

Who in the middle heavens can view The noontide sun without a sigh-A yearning for the faded dew

Where morning's broken splendors lie And from the glory up above, My eyes come down to earth, and mark The pain, the sorrow for lost love—

The awful transit of the gara Harvests and plenteous boughs to see My God! how good thou art to give Such blessings as I have, to mo

O! add to these all needful grace-Divide me from that proud disdain. Climbing against the sunless base Of an eternity of pain.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

We publish the prospectus of the Evening Post in this week's Era. We like the Post, and expect always to read it with profit and pleasure. It advocated General Pierce, but denounced the platferm, and maintained its Anti-Slavery bearing. It is prepared to support his administration, too, but in the hope (fallacious, we think) that it will not be pro-slavery. Should it be disappointed, it will be honest enough to say so, and able enough to make its dissent formidable.

"A GOOD WAY OF ADVERTISING .- It has been announced that a new novel was about to be commenced in the National Era by Mrs. Stowe, to be called 'Mark Sutherland.' After this paragraph is well copied, the alteration is made that it is from the pen of Mrs. Southworth, not Mrs. Stowe. This is commencing the campaign under false colors, plain enough."

The foregoing paragraph is from the Connecticut Courant, a paper with which the Era has never exchanged. It charges us with having advertised a new story by Mrs. Stowe, and then. when the advertisement had been well copied, having corrected it by stating that the story was to be from the pen of Mrs. Southworth, not Mrs. Stowe. Were we capable of such trickery, we should be no better than the editor of the Courant, whose charge is as false as it is mean. Our readers very well know that the only advertisement we have ever made of the story referred to, is the following, which has appeared in the Era for the last two weeks:

A NEW WORK BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH. We shall commence in the first number

the next volume of the Era, a new story by Mrs. Southworth, which will run through a quarter or a third of the volume, entitled MARK SUTHERLAND

POWER AND PRINCIPLE

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

wing outline of its contents. "This story illustrates, among other things he genius of American Institutions in develo ing and recompensing native talent in all ranks of society, shown in the history of a planter's son, who, giving up his patrimony for con-science sake, sets out upon a life of toil and selfdenial, and through many early trials, adven-

tures, and sufferings, carves his way to merit-

change. We can have nothing to do with man so reckless of truth and decency as the editor of that paper.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1852. To the Editor of the National Eru.

DEAR SIR: About three weeks ago, there appeared in your paper an article copied from the Chicago Citizen, stating that a "missionary" had been sent by Senators Douglas and Shields from this city, for the purpose of personal the adopted citizens of Scandinavian To the Editor of the National Era:

suading the adopted citizens of Scandinavian birth in Chicago to vote for General Pierce, but that the "missionary" went-away without having made a "single convert."

The "missionary" alluded to can be no one else but myself. I hope, therefore, that you cision of Judge Paine, in New York, in the case of Louis Napoleon, f. m. c., vs. Lemmon. How carries the letters and scribblers for newsparences the letters and scribblers for newsparences, at the North, do seem to be in stirring up

received information from the most reliable ources, that the far greater portion of Scandinavian voters in Chicago, as well as throughout the whole country, voted for General Franklin Pierce and Hon. William R. King. Yes, I feel warranted in saying that not a tenth part of

them voted for any other candidates.

Perfectly satisfied with the ample and honorable evidences with which the Democratic press has furnished me, of the success which attended my efforts in behalf of the Democratic candidates, during the last Presidential campaign, I cannot but smile at the contrary opinon expressed by the editor of the Chicago Respectfully, G. C. HEBBE.

VOTES NOT RETURNED .- A friend, writing from Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, says that 79 votes were polled in that county for Hale and Julian, but no record of them is found in the returns. It is not improbable that the Free Democratic votes of some other counties were omitted. Sixteen are put down as having cast none. Will our friends in these counties inform us on this point?

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy in bringing to the notice of the President and Congress the ubjects worthy their attention, reminds them that many valuable suggestions of his predecessors, yet not acted on, have lost none of their

The distribution of the navy into six squad ons has still been adhered to, and the term of cruise remains at three years, except on the coast of Africa, where it has been limited to two. The term, however, is subject to an oc-

The East India squadron has been lately organized, and placed under command of Com-modore Perry, and his force will consist of the line-of-battle ship Vermont, to be ready about the 1st of March next; the steam-frigate Mississippi, his flag-ship; to be followed by the steam-frigate Powhatan, detailed in place of the Princeton, whose machinery has been found imperfect. The corvette Macedonian, the sloop of-war Vandalia, and the steamer Alleghany will compose the remainder of this force. storeships Supply and Southampton are also attached to the East India squadron.

The Pacific squadron will be put under command of Captain Dulany.

The African squadron will be placed under the command of Commodore Lavalette. The Secretary suggests that the time has come when the necessity of continuing this squadron may be considered.

On the coast of Brazil, Captain Salter will in the spring relieve Commodore McKeever.
The Mediterranean squadron, in command of Commodore Stringham, will probably hereafter be reinforced by either the Princeton or Saranae. This squadron has been conspicu ously engaged, and the zeal with which it has performed its duty is commended.

The Home squadron, under command of Commodore Newton, consists of the flag-ship the frigate Columbia, the steamers Saranaa and Fulton, and the sloops-of-war Albany and

The Secretary adverts to the expedition for the purpose of establishing relations of amity and commerce with the empire of Japan, and to the expedition for the exploration and survey of the China seas, the Northern Pacific and Behring's straits. He anticipates important results from both these expeditions. The latter is placed under the command of Commander Ringgold distinguished for his participation in a rormer expedition; and the steep-of-war Vin-cennes, the propeller John Hancoch, and the brig Porpoise, have been detailed for the pur-

With a view of contributing to the fulfilment on foot two other expeditions, from which great good is anticipated. These are the African expedition, under Commander Lynch, and the expedition for the purpose of exploring the river La Plata and its tributaries, which will be placed under the command of Liquienant

in connection with these, the Secretary reiers to the return of Lieutenant Herndon, to whom was consigned, in conjunction with Pass-ed Midshipman (now Lieutenant) Gibbon, an exploration of the valley of the river Amazon and its tributaries. Lieutenant Herndon has collected valuable statistics in relation to the country, and a report of his journey is in course of preparation. Lieutenant Gibbon has not yet arrived, but when he returns the facts gathered in his route will also be submitted. The services of Lieutenants Lee and Berry man, in ascertaining the position of dangerous porce between the United States and Europe, are noticed.

The expedition in search of Sir John Frank lin, about to be organized under the auspices of Messrs. Grinnell and Peabody, will furnish occasion for valuable scientific observation; and the Secretary thinks be has done no more than justice to a meritorious officer in acceding to the request of Lady Franklin, by permitting Dr. Kane to accompany the expedition. If additional means should be necessary for his scientific researches, the subject is commended to the attention of Congress.

Of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the

Secretary gives his views at some length. As the school under the present system is necessa-rily small, and as the school is liable to some other objections, he proposes a fundamental change in its structure, and recommends that the academy should be composed exclusively of cadets, or young men who are received as can-didates for admission to the navy. By the ar-rangement which he proposes, Congress would be called on to nominate fifty-seven candidates every year, and the President five, besides the appointment to vacancies arising out of failure to pass preliminary examinations. Various other suggestions, in this connection, are offered in regard to the classification of midshipmen, passed midshipmen, and masters, and the establishment of a hydrographical corps. The yearly graduates of the academy will, according to this system, be assigned to the two branches of service described—namely, the regular naval service, and that of the hydrographical corps. The Secretary enter, into very explicit details of the proposed system, and states succinctly the reasons which call for its adoption.

Praise is awarded to Commander Stribling. who has charge of the institution, and to the officers, professors, and assistants under his command, for the assiduity and intelligence with which they have performed their duties.

On the subject of the organization and discipline of seamen, the Secretary dwells at length.

pline of seamen, the Secretary dwells at length. The abolition of corporal punishment, without provision for a suitable substitute, has been followed by unsatisfactory results, and the most frequent compleints against the abolition of corporal punishment are made by seamen themselves. Looking at this state of things, the Secretary submits the outlines of a new system of enlistment, by which the sailor, after suitable probation, shall be permanently attached to the navy of the United States, receiving an additional dollar a month for every successive five years' service, the right to this adng an additional dollar a month for every suc-cessive five years' service, the right to this ad-ditional pay being liable to forfeiture by his re-signation or being struck off the list, which is only to be done by order of the Sceretary of the Navy or by sentence of a court martial; the registered seamen to be exempt from any

corporal or other punishment.

The Secretary recommends an increase of the naval establishment of the United States, the naval establishment of the United States, and especially invites attention to the recom-mendation of the Bureau of Construction that three first-class screw propeller frigates, and the same number of propeller sloops-of-war be provided for. There is an abundance of tim-ber in the navy yards. In connection with this subject, he represents the necessity of estab-lishing one or more factories for the construc-tion of machinery for the largest class of steam-

ors.
It is also necessary to increase the number of seamen, and to increase their wages.
Authority is asked for the appointment of twenty assistant surgeons, with a corresponding promotion of those already in service.

The marine corps and the inadequacy of its

numbers are negt referred to.
Additional pursers are needed.
The Secretary renews the recommendations heretofore made in regard to a retired list, and states his concurrence in the views of

or Shields; and that I have, within a few days, mended to the attention of Congress. The Secretary concurs in the opinion that the Naval Asylum should be removed from Philadelphia Annapolis or Norfolk.

The Naval Observatory is referred to with approbation.

The return of Lieutenant Gilliss with rich contributions to science is noticed, and his re-

Professor Espy is making commendable pro gress in his meteorological observations.

Sundry other topics of minor interest are adverted to.

The concluding portion of the report is de voted to the expenditures and estimates of expenditures of the Department, for particulars which we refer to the report itself

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION.

SENATE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7. Mr. Clemens gave notice of a joint resolu-

tion conferring on Major General Winfield Scott the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet. Mr. Adams introduced a bill to prevent un-authorized banking in the District of Columbia. A message was received from the House, with a resolution providing for election of Chaplains, which was taken up, and concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Chaplain, and the Rev. C. M. Butler (Episcopal) receiving 27 votes out of 40 given, was clared duly elected Chaplain.

The resolution to defer the credentials of the

Hon. Archibald Dixon, Senator elect from the State of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Henry Clay, which went into effect on September 1st. 1852 to a select committee of five Senators, was taken up. Much discussion followed, when, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8. Mr. Hale appeared in his seat to-day

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill ceding Ohio all the unsold lands in that State Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President to confer the rank of t. General by brevet for meritorious services. Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill granting land for the construction of a railroad from the Mis-

sissippi to the Pacific.

The Kentucky contested election case was then taken up. The question being about to be taken on the amendment allowing Mr. Dixon to be sworn, the Chair submitted to the Senate the question whether Mr. Meriwether's name should be called or not?

name should be called or not?

A long debate followed, and finally the whole subject was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to report all the appropriation bills before January next, with the exception of the Civil and Diplomatic bill. Bill amended by House, granting a register to the bark Kate Wheeler, was passed.

The House bill making appropriations for bringing the votes for President and Vice President to the seat of Government, was taken up and passed The Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9. After the presentation of some Executive documents, the Senate proceeded to consider a resolution submitted by Mr. Hale, to reseine the rule passed on the 28th of March, 1850, against according to members dying during the recess the same honors conceded to those who die during the sessions. After some de bate, it was lost—yeas 16, nays 23.

The Senate, after a short time spent i ecutive business, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

The Speaker announced the unfinished busi-With a view of contributing to the fulfilment of the high expectations which the country has formed of the navy, the Secretary has also set the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that fifteen thougand extra copies of the message and documents be printed.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved an amend ment of the original resolution to commit and print, that the portion of the message which alladed to the tariff should be referred to a select committee. He stated that his object was to have the subjet taken up at an early period of the session, for the purpose of having a correspending action, and with a view to prevent the further accumulation of the surplus revenue, which he estimated on the first of January at twenty millions. He expressed himself as desirous of enlarging the free list, and reducing the duties on manufactured goods, but did not enter into details.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., referred to the opinion

entertained by Mr. Brooks, and others, at the time the tariff of 1846 was passed-that would destroy the revenue—and contrasted it with the dread which is now entertained in the

same quarter of a surplus revenue.

Mr. Dean, of New York, opposed the amend ment, and moved the previous question—under which the yeas and nays were taken, when it was negatived—yeas 73, nays 92.

The original motion was then put and car ried, to refer the message to the Commister of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the smandment to print 5,000 copies in the Spansh language having been negatived, the original motion was carried as submitted.

Mr. Key, of New York, from the committee

appointed during the recess to inquire into the nature of the Gardiner claim, reported a bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury, which, with the report and evidence, was ordered to be printed; and the bill, having been read a first nd second time, was recommitted to the same A motion to adjourn having been lost the

House proceeded to the election of a chaplain the Rev. Mr. Gallagher (Presbyterian) having received the number of votes necessary to a choice, was declared duly elected. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The Clerk having read the journals of yes-terday, embracing the appointment of the standing committees of the House— Mr. Houston, of Alabama, submitted a bill

appropriating \$20,000 for the payment of mes-sengers appointed to proceed to Washington, with the electoral returns of President and Vice President. the House of the death of the late Hon. Ma-Fowler, Representative from that State; gai an account of his last illness, detailed at much

an account of his last liness, detailed at much length the more prominent events of his life and concluded with a well-merited eulogium on his life of usefulness, piety, and virtue.

He concluded with moving the usual resolutions of sympathy on the part of members, that they wear the customary badge of moorning for thirty days; that the Clerk communicate the sympathy of the House to the family of the deceased, and that the House adjourn. The resolutions were adopted; and the House

secordingly adjourned. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9 Mr. Duncan announced in appropriate terms the death of Benjamin Thompson, late a Representative from the fourth district of Massachusetts.

The customary resolutions were passed, and

he House adjourned. The Senate did not sit Friday and Saturday The House adjourned over from Friday to

Monday. No business was transacted in the House on Friday, but a long debate on the general policy of the Tariff sprung up on another motion by Mr. Brooks, in a somewhat different form from that of his first motion, to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the Tariff to a select committee of

CANFIELD, MAHONING CO., PA., To the Editor of the National Era:

Sin: The, Era of the 25th ult. contains

letter from your correspondent of Goshen township, of this county, in which he exuits over the result of the recent Presidential election in that township, inasmuch as the Free Democracy have, as he properly claims, increased their vote nearly 1834 per cent over that given by the same party in 1848. Very well—but the Whigs have done better still.

Whigs in this county since the election of 1848 and very confidently refers to the National Era for his authority.

On examining your table of the "Official Vote of Ohio," in the last Era, I find you have put the Whig vote too small, by 300, while you have stated the vote of the other two parties

The official vote of Mahoning county, at the

last two Presidential elections, is as follows: Dom. F. 8. 720 In 1852 1,873 1.033

By which it may be seen that, while the vote of both the Democratic and Free Soil parties is now less than in 1848, the Whigs have increased their vote in the county rising of 321 I now refer to this matter, because the Era

has recently manifested some disposition to treat the Whig party with comparative fairness; for which reason, also, I am your subness; for which reason, and seriber. Very respectfully, S. C. CLARKE.

We have never felt any disposition to treat nybody with unfairness.

The returns of the vote of Ohio, published in the Era, were copied, as they stood, from one of our exchanges.

A word to our correspondent. Suppose now. as the Tritune is silent as to the reorganization of the Whig party, and those who are taking the lead in the work of reorganization are building it upon a Hunker foundation, you and your liberally-disposed friends unite with the Free Democrats in the effort to rescue the Federal Grvernment from the control of the Slave Power, and place it upon the side of Freedom -Ed. Era.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY .- The vote of Kentucky was counted by the Board of Examiners, at Frankfort, on Monday of last week,

and the following is the realt:
For Scott and Graham For Pierce and King . -For Hale and Julian - - Maj. for Scott over Pierce -

The vote of Whitley county, not being offially returned, was not included in the above. count. With the reported majority for Scott in Whitley, added to the above, Scott's majority in the State would be 3,315.

Died near Newcastle, Lawrence county, Pa. on the morning of the 8th ult., JOHN MOORE,

aged about 67 years.

In the death of Mr. Moore the Presbyterian church has lost a member of more than forty years' standing; the Temperance reform, its first advocate in Chenango township; the Anti-Slavery party its first voter at the polls where he resided; and the down-trodden and imbruted slave, a true friend.

On the 26th of last April he buried his aged companion. Consumption removed them both from earth, to higher enjoyments at God's right

TO THE READERS OF THE ERA.

More than ten years ago, the undersigned left a firl in Ohio, named ANN ELIZABETH RUTHERFORD. only once since then have they heard from her. It was said that she was, at the time, teaching a school in the north part of Ohio, but they were unable to learn her particular location. Should any person who may read this in the Era know anything of her, if they will write to the subscriber. Cochran's Grove post office, Shelby county, Illinois, they will confer a lasting favor on her anxious friends. She may possibly be married, and thus be known by some other name. If she is living, she is now about thirty years ROBERT RUTHERFORD. MARGARET RUTHERFORD.

Great Inducements for Subscribing! HE January Number of this unrivailed Singarine for Youth is now tundy. It is the first number in a new is somedent that this initial number (which is only a fair sample of what the Magazine is to be during the ensuing year) is the most perfect thing of its kind over issued in America. Although the entire work is stereotyped, we have printed twelve thousand of the January number, in

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tions to the cause of Humanity, by the most distinguished philanthropists of America and England. The Trial by Jury. By Lynander Spooner. An ingenious and very able work. Uncie Tom's Cabin, in Gorman. We have in press, and shall liste as soon as possible, this great work in the ferman language. It is being translated by Professor Hutton, one of the most distincuished German scholars in this country. We shall issue it in one volume, See, double column; to retail for fity cents. Orders from the trade solicited. Published by JOHN P. 45WETT & CO., Boston, Mass., and 45WETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHING TON, Det. 2-4wif Cleveland, Ob'o.

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PROSPECTUS

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST,

Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly-1852-53. Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly—1852-53.

On the listh of November last the Evening Post completed its fifty-first year. The arrival of another anniversary reminds as of two annually recurring duties; first, to arknowledge our manifold obligations to the friends of our journal stronghout the United Stares; the second, to advise them of their obligations to us. We shall discharge both duties with obserfutiess, and with as much pride as may consist with becoming seedesty.

Among our obligations to them, we desire to enumerate the following:

1. The number of readers of the Evening Post has increased more rapidly during the past year than ever before during the same period of time.

2. Its aggregate circulation was never so large as at present.

or sent.

3 The circulation of the daily edition has not been a 3 The circulation of the daily edition has not been so large for twenty years as now, while the circulation of our weekly and semi weekly difficunt is greater than ever before since their publication commenced. All this we feat that we owe, in a me measure, to the kind interession of our friends, and we are profoundly grateful for it. Their obligations to us we shall shote with equal frankness.

First We are expending annually over fourteen thousand deliars more upon our publications than we did three years ago, and re increasing the amount steadily whenever on opportunity is presented of adoing in that way to their interest or value, without an imprudent sacrifice.

Second We have suntained it is only Democratic journal which has ever dailers, for any length of time in the city of New York, without incurring any delizations or interinally reglecting any duties, which we used to any political party.

al party.

Third. While we have lab red to the best of our abilities Thru. While we have lab red to the best of our abilities for the estab ishment of a sound Democratic system of four of the thrust of a sound Democratic system of other natividual man, we have never permitted our views of what was or was not Democratic, to be determined by the action of any political or finiteation, or by the personal solicitations of political partisans. Fourth. The editorial columns of the Evening Post have been uniformly appropriated to what were deemed nattern of public concern, and the proprietors confidently appeal to its while history, embracing now a period of one year more tash half a century, to show a single instance in which it.

the waits history, embracing now a period of one year more than half a century, to show a single instance in which it has circulated opinious which its collected in not entertain, or advected measures which they supposed did not tend to the public good. In prosecuting this course, they have be a frequently brought into conflict with the private interacts of individuals and of classes; they have been compelled to disoblige old and valued ride day, to assail boary and conservated conjudies.

high places. The taith ut discharge of such duties is certain to aron: e The saith ul discharge of such disties is certain to arouse the active hostitity of multisides, but it is likely to make I watcher history. The champion of the public interest, however efficient and ascensaful may be the service he renders, tarely impires any individual with the service of personal obligation. White there may be then of thousands to approve, there may not be ten who will think of rewarding. The time is refry sure to ease, however, when history a cap forward to vinite at the carrier of the independent journalist, and to reward him, in some degree, for the sacrifices to which his course may have subjected him. Of that reward the Karming Post has not been denied its chare. It has a historical inheritance of which any journal might be proud; for it will be difficult to point o a single principle which is been finally incorporated into the public policy of this country, that goes not owe its polition there in some degree to the advices of this journal; while its volumes, ow accumulated to a tibrary abound with evidences of its successful up, osition to is numerable me sores, the fragmentary ratios of which lie strewed along the highway of our national history.

history.

More than twenty years ago, he Evening Post began to
ple-d for the decirines of Free Trede, when every Northern
journal was either sitent, or opinly advocating protective
tariffs.

journal was either sitent, or opinly advocating protective tariffs.

The Eleming Post was one of the surfiest champions of State Rights against the ancroachments of the Federal Government; it has resisted, with unceasing affect, that system of internal improvements, which, as one time, threatened the budding enterprise of this country with the unequal and tatal or meeting of the General Government; it has appeared special legislation, and all a rants of special privileges wherever and whenever its opposition as emed to be required; it I shored with no ordinary day sign at the country of the national bank, and to establish in its steed the sub-treasury system, which two remains a need the most durable and completions menuments of American statesmanship; it has steedfartly defended the right of petition; it resisted the passage of the sast bankropt law; it resisted the assumption of the State dibts the squandering of the public lands, the creation of all maritime and commercial memopolities as it has resisted every effort to extend the area of human slavery.

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